

Oak Ridge Snubs Our Scientists

OAK RIDGE, Tenn.—Uncle Sam's "democracy" is making another shameful display of its hypocrisy. The U. S. Government's Atomic Energy Commission is bringing more than ninety-five scientists here this summer for nuclear research studies. Not one of them is a Negro, nor is any Negro institution among the thirty represented by the group!

Later this summer an additional ninety-six scientists will come here to take courses in radioisotope techniques and a summer chemistry symposium will draw several hundred more university people here for two weeks.

It was revealed last year in The Courier's expose of conditions here in the place where the A-bomb was born, that Negroes were being excluded from the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, a project whose primary purpose is the furthering of the nation's atomic energy program.

This institute is composed of nineteen Southern and Southwestern universities and incorporated under the laws of Tennessee. Three of these—the universities of Arkansas, Kentucky and Louisville—admit Negroes, and a fourth, the University of Texas, has recently been ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court to admit Negroes.

This summer there are thirty institutions taking part and there can be found no reasonable ground upon which to base the exclusion of Negroes. The fields covered by the ninety-six scientists—all faculty members of their schools—definitely embrace several in which Negro scientists are faculty instructors. These fields include chemistry, biology, mathematics, physics, agronomy, biochemistry, medicine, engineering and the like.

With America fast approaching realization of its hope for the utilization of atomic energy in fields other than destruction, the importance of the local project assumes world-shaking magnitude, for application of atomic energy to domestic uses will definitely change the life pattern of the entire world.

Yet, once again, "the birthplace of the atom bomb" stands up before the eyes of the world as a place where "for whites only" seems to be the motto—at least in actual practice.

Negroes have had no part in the technical operations at such vital installations as K-25, Y-12 and X-10, and with more Federal funds being poured into the expansion of the atomic program, Negroes once again are facing the blights of Jim Crow, once again sponsored—as in the past—by the U. S. Government itself here at Oak Ridge.

Prairie View Professor To Study At Oakridge

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — (ANP) — E. E. O'Banion, head of Department of Natural Sciences at Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College here, was notified last week that he had been accepted to participate in the March 6 class of "Techniques in the Use of Radio Active Isotopes" at the Institute of Nuclear Studies at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The class will be composed of scientists from all parts of the United States who will be trained in the use of radio-active substances. The classes operate for four weeks and have 37 selected scientists in each.

PRAIRIE VIEW SCIENTIST TO STUDY AT OAK RIDGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas (ANP) — E. E. O'Banion, head of department of natural sciences at Prairie View College here, has been accepted to participate in the March 6 class of "Techniques in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes" at the Institute of Nuclear Studies at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Chemists Honor

Dr. Lloyd Hall

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, technical director of the Griffith Laboratories, Inc., was elected recently to the board of directors of the Institute of Nuclear Technologists, national organization of chemists. Dr. Hall is one of the best known industrial chemists in the country.

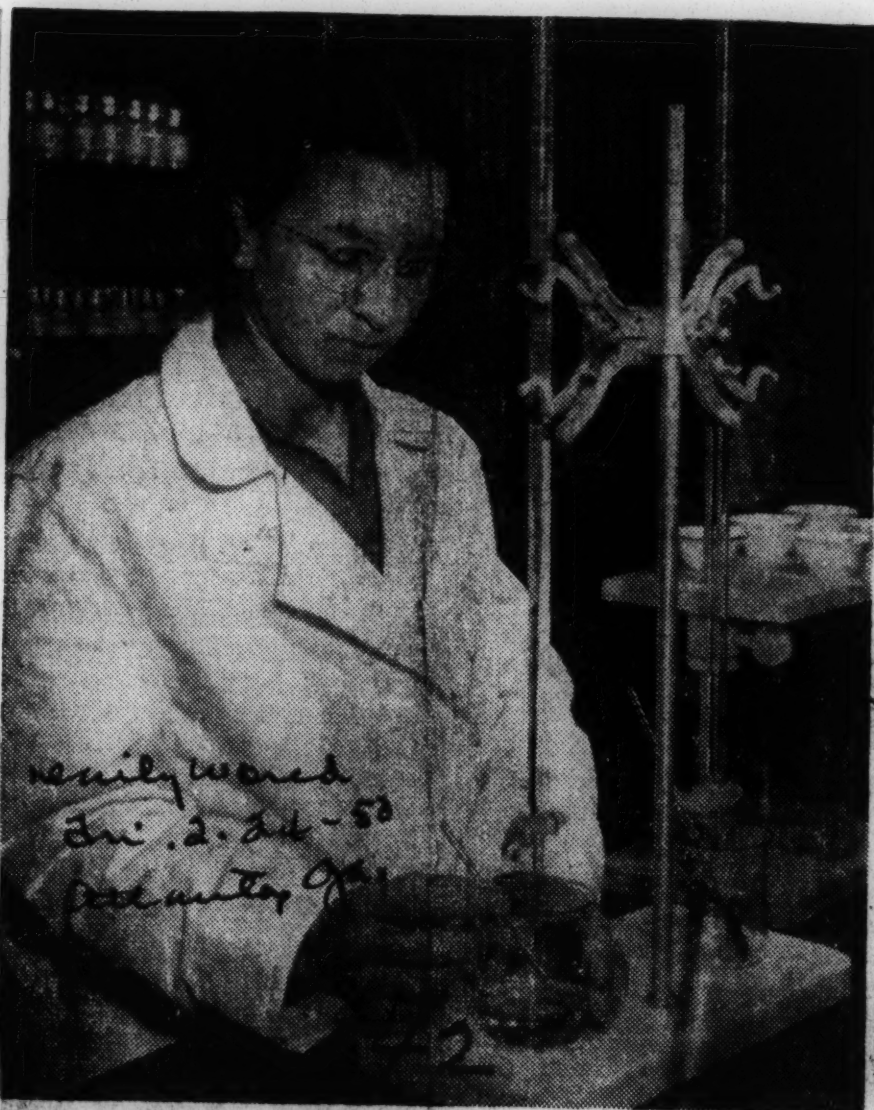
Educators On Science Board

WASHINGTON — President Truman has nominated two outstanding Negro educators to the 24-member National Science Board.

He named Robert P. Barnes, head of the chemistry department at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.

The board is comprised of leading scientists, engineers and educators throughout the country, and has the responsibility of developing a science policy and program for the entire country.

The nominations will be sent to Congress for confirmation.



GETS NUTRITION RESEARCH POST — Mrs. Mary W. Marshall who was recently appointed to a post as a nutrition specialist by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is shown at work in a food analysis laboratory. The laboratory is situated in the Department's research center, Beltsville, Md. Mrs. Marshall is one of three colored research specialists now employed by HNHE. — (USDA Photo by Canidi).

DARED TO BE DIFFERENT:

Woman Technician Also American Operates Laboratory

NORFOLK, Va. — As the operator of the only private colored medical laboratory available for colored physicians and patients here, Mrs. Betty Holt Brazeal has known the fear of failure and the satisfactions that come from success. In her unusual career, difficulties have more than once been turned away by her courage and the faith of her self-sacrificing mother.

Gets Doctorate In Textile Chemistry

Mrs. Betty Holt Brazeal was the youngest of three children. When her brother and sister passed school age, they joined their father as employees in the service department of one of Pittsburgh's largest hotels. Everyone expected that Betty, too, would have a job at the hotel.

But instead, she confided to her mother, "I want to be a laboratory technician. Sometimes a doctor cannot be sure about an illness or about the cause. To make sure, he sends some of the patient's blood or part of the tissue to the laboratory where a technician makes the tests."

Mother Agrees to Help

Mrs. Holt agreed to help her daughter through school, and went to work as a domestic to save money for her college tuition and there was no prouder mother in all Pittsburgh when Betty left for the University of Minnesota.

When the expenses increased tremendously, the plight of the student came to the attention of the executive secretary of the Minneapolis Urban League and he wrote to his colleague at the Urban League of Pittsburgh. Both agencies helped some.

After study, through Urban League intervention, Mrs. Brazeal became the first member of her race to be a laboratory technician in a city-owned and operated hospital in Pittsburgh. She then accepted a position as technician in a hospital here and continued in that capacity until branching out to operate her own laboratory.



Dr. Mildred Naomi Jordan of Norfolk, is the first Negro in the country to earn the Ph. D. degree in textile chemistry. The degree was conferred on June 12 during commencement exercises at Pennsylvania State College, Pa. Reportedly only four other women in the U. S. hold the Ph. D. degree in textile chemistry.

Norfolk's Private Laboratory Owner Made Difficult Steps To Success

Operates Private Laboratory For Doctors



Mrs. Betty Holt Brazeal, of Norfolk, Va., operates the only private medical laboratory in her race for the service of Negro physicians and patients in her city. When Mrs. Brazeal succeeded in establishing her laboratory, she realized a cherished dream of her early life which would never have materialized but for the support and encouragement from the National Urban League, her friends and family and her own strong will to succeed.

NEW YORK—As the owner and fided to her mother a cherished operator of the only private Negro medical laboratory, available to Negro physicians and patients in Norfolk, Va., Betty Holt Brazeal has known the fear of failure and the satisfactions that come from success. In the pursuit of her unusual career, difficulties have more than one been turned away by the courage of this Norfolkian and the faith of her self-sacrificing mother.

Betty Holt Brazeal was the youngest of three children. When her brother and sister passed school age, they joined their father as employees in the service department of one of Pittsburgh's largest hotels. Everyone expected that Betty, too, would have a job at the hotel as soon as she was old enough to work.

CHERISHED DREAM
But one day, the youngster con-

her to succeed.

Preparing for the day when her daughter would have completed high school, Mrs. Holt went to work as a domestic to save money for her college tuition and there was no prouder mother in all Pittsburgh when Betty left home for the University of Minnesota.

SAVED MONEY

But the expenses increased tremendously. She could meet the payments in installments, but Mrs. Holt could not pay in advance or in one lump sum. For a time it seemed as if Betty would not be allowed to continue in school in spite of her excellent grades. League, Pittsburgh vouched for her. Through the Minneapolis Urban League, the courageous mother and agreed to assume responsibility for payments if her own efforts did not prove equal to the demands. On this basis, the university agreed to accept payments in installments and Betty was permitted to continue her courses.

FINDING JOB PROBLEM

After study, finding a job back home in Pittsburgh became the next problem. Through Urban League intervention, Betty Holt Brazeal became the first member of her race to be placed as a laboratory technician in a city-owned and operated hospital in Pittsburgh.

With that experience, she accepted a position as a technician in a hospital in Norfolk, Va., and continued in that capacity until branching out to operate her own laboratory. For many years she has been among the few Negro members of the American Technologists Association.

Betty Holt Brazeal speaks from experience.

Educators Named To Science Board

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—Two colored educators were among the twenty-four members of the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation named by President Truman last Thursday, 11-11-50.

The two colored members are Dr. Robert Percy Barnes, head of the department of chemistry at Howard University, and Dr. John W.

Davis, president of West Virginia State College.

The foundation was created by Congress earlier this year to develop and encourage the formation of a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences. It will distribute millions of dollars annually in government research grants and student fellowship funds to maintain United States strength in the fundamental learning to produce scientists.

Named By Truman To Science Board



Dr. John W. Davis, above, president of West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., has been appointed by President Truman a member of the National Science Board for a term of six years. His appointment has to be confirmed by the Senate. Dr. Davis was notified of his appointment by Donald S. Dawson, administrative assistant to Mr. Truman.

Du Bois Voted Life Member Of Science Group

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs and candidate of the American Labor Party of New York for the United States Senate, was on September 15 voted a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by its Executive Committee. This Association, founded in 1848, has a membership of 46,000 composed of leading scientists of the nation. Dr. DuBois has been a member for fifty years and a fellow for forty-six years. His life membership exempts him from all payment of dues, while still enjoying the privileges of full and active membership. The next meeting of the association takes place in Cleveland during the holiday season of 1950.

Dr. White Gets Grant for Research on Milk

GREENSBORO, N.C.—The Research and Marketing Administration of the Federal Government has commissioned Dr. Booker T. White, head of the biochemistry department at A. and T. College, to work on a research project to discover what makes cows give bitter milk in some areas.

The administration has appropriated \$27,000 to take care of the expenses of the project which must be completed within three years. More than \$1,000,000 worth of milk annually in North Carolina alone is unfit for use because of its bitterness.

An estimated \$7,000,000 is lost by all Southern States. Dr. White is assisted by Charles Cain, George Chapman and Eddie Watford, chemistry majors of A. and T.; Leophas Ford and Warren Lowe, recent graduates.

Chemist is Major in Air Force Reserves

Dr. Edward L. Harris, a member of the faculty at Wilberforce Univ., and Chief Research Chemist at the Rocket Fuels Laboratory, Wright Air Field, Dayton, Ohio has been appointed in the United States Air Force Reserve with the current rank of Major. Dr. Harris has been teaching at Wilberforce Univ., for the past thirteen years. The reserve appointment came as a result of the potential value of the research work of Dr. Harris to the Air Corps. The versatile professor holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and is a member of numerous professional and honorary associations.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 2-11-50
Norfolk, Va.



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Appointed

State College To Host Science Institute

PETERSBURG, VA.—Virginia State College will act as host to the Eastern Region of the National Institute of Science on Saturday, January 14th. Two sessions—one at nine and the other at one—will be held in the lecture room of the College Science Hall. The emphasis at this meeting will be on science education.

The NIS in its seventh year was organized in 1943 in Chicago, Illinois when the Land-Grant Presidents met with representatives from their science departments. The eastern region consists of West Virginia and states along the Atlantic Coast; starting with North Carolina and extending as far north as Pennsylvania. It is expected that representatives from the colleges and schools in this area will attend.

Since the meeting is for one day only, the papers will be given during the morning and the afternoon will feature a speaker of note along with the clinic that will be devoted to the solution of real and specific problems involving manipulative skills or techniques that may have arisen in the experience of science teachers.

SCIENTIST DEVELOPS DRUG TO FIGHT POLIO

By VERNON JARRETT
CHICAGO — (ANP) — A young Negro scientist captured the attention of the medical research world here last week as he unfolded results of his experiments with mice that may lead to the cure of infantile paralysis in human beings. Charles R. Proctor, 27-year-old research assistant in physiology at Loyola University Medical School, told of his experiments with a new sulfa compound during an address before the Sigma Xi honorary science fraternity at the University of Illinois professional college.

Like most true scientists, Proctor declined to make generous predictions as to the success of his drug on human beings, but results of laboratory work with 120 mice gave encouragement to researchers and new hope for sufferers of polio.

Proctor broke with the usual pattern of polio research nearly two

Hinton Retires From Harvard Medical School

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dr. William A. Hinton, originator of the Hinton test for syphilis, will retire from the staff of Harvard University this summer. He is clinical professor of bacteriology and immunology.

Since 1915 Dr. Hinton has been director of the Laboratory Department of the Boston Dispensary and Chief of the Wasserman Laboratory of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Born in Chicago in 1883, Dr. Hinton graduated from Harvard College in 1905 and from Harvard Medical School in 1912. He joined the staff of the Harvard Medical School as an Assistant in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene in 1923 and held various teaching positions at the medical school culminating in his appointment as clinical professor of bacteriology and immunology. He will become professor emeritus following his retirement.

years ago by leaving the field of animal serums and concentrating on the use of sulfa drugs. He worked with a sulfa compound known as phenol sulfadiazine. To launch the experiment, Proctor and his associate, C. L. Byrd, 32-year-old California Negro, infected 90 mice with the deadly "Lansing strain" polio. Seventy-one of these animals survived after treatment with the Proctor compound.

As a control measure, he infected 90 others with the same polio strain, but did not use the sulfa compound. Only one survived.

NOT OVER ANXIOUS

However, this overwhelming success with his sulfa development has not made him over anxious to try it on human beings. Experiments with the monkey are next on the agenda. Proctor points out that monkeys respond to polio in a manner similar to men. If the drug works on monkeys, Proctor and Byrd say they will not leave the labora-

tory in a big hurry.

Phenol sulfadiazine also has a date with a dog. Proctor says the dog will offer a good test of the effects of the drug on blood pressure. Should these tests prove successful, as in mice experiments, the medical profession may ask Proctor to try the drug in the hospital clinic — whether he is ready or not.

Proctor is a slender tan youth with a lust for hard work. The research laboratory is his second home, vocation and avocation. The St. Louis born scientist was educated at Fisk University, where he taught and won a Masters degree in chemistry. Shortly after World War II he became an assistant in pharmacology at the University of Illinois, and two years ago became the first Negro to head the Toxicology department in Cook county.

Byrd is a research assistant in pharmacology at Loyola and is considered an authority on the field of reactions to the virus.



SPECIAL COURSE COMPLETE
—Dr. Marion R. Myles, associate professor of Agronomy at Tennessee A. & I. State College, Nashville, recently returned from Oak Ridge, Tenn., where she completed a special course in radioisotope techniques. Dr. Myles plans to use radioisotope in studies of plant and nutrition and photosynthesis.

Tennessee State College Professors Complete Course At Oak Ridge Institute

Dr. Marion R. Myles, Associate Professor of Agronomy and David C. Gandy, Assistant Professor of Chemistry Return

Dr. Marion R. Myles, associate professor of Agronomy and David C. Gandy, assistant professor of chemistry, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, have returned from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where they completed a special course in radioisotope technique.

The Tenn. State professors numbered among 32 scientists, enrolled in the sixteenth in a series of one-month courses in radioisotope techniques offered by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

The institute, comprised of 26 southern universities, conducts a broad program of research, training and education in the nuclear sciences through a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Myles plans to use radioisotope in studies of plants nutrition and photosynthesis, while Mr. Gandy will study the structure of chemical compounds.

She holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania, the master's degree from Atlanta University, the Ph. D., in plant physiology from Iowa State College, and has done graduate work at the California Institute of Technology.

She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, the American Society of Plant Physiologists and the National Educational Association. Honorary fraternities include Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Delta Epsilon and Beta Kappa Chi.

Mr. Gandy is a graduate of Morehouse College and holds the master's degree from Atlanta University. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Institute of Science and the American Chemical Society.



STUDIED AT OAK RIDGE— Dr. Marion R. Myles and David C. Gandy, chemistry teachers at Tennessee State College, recently completed studies in radioisotope techniques at Oak Ridge, Tenn. They were among thirty-two scientists from colleges taking the course.

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Like most true scientists, Proctor declined to make generous predictions as to the success of his drug on human beings. But results of laboratory work with 180 mice gave encouragement to research men and new hope for sufferers of polio.

Proctor broke with the usual pattern of polio research nearly two years ago by leaving the field of animal serums and concentrating on the use of sulfa drugs. He worked with a sulfa compound known as phenol sulfadiazine. To launch the experiment, Proctor and his associate, C. L. Byrd, 32-year-old California Negro, infected 90 mice with the deadly "Lansing strain" polio. Seventy-one of these animals survived after treatment with the Proctor compound.

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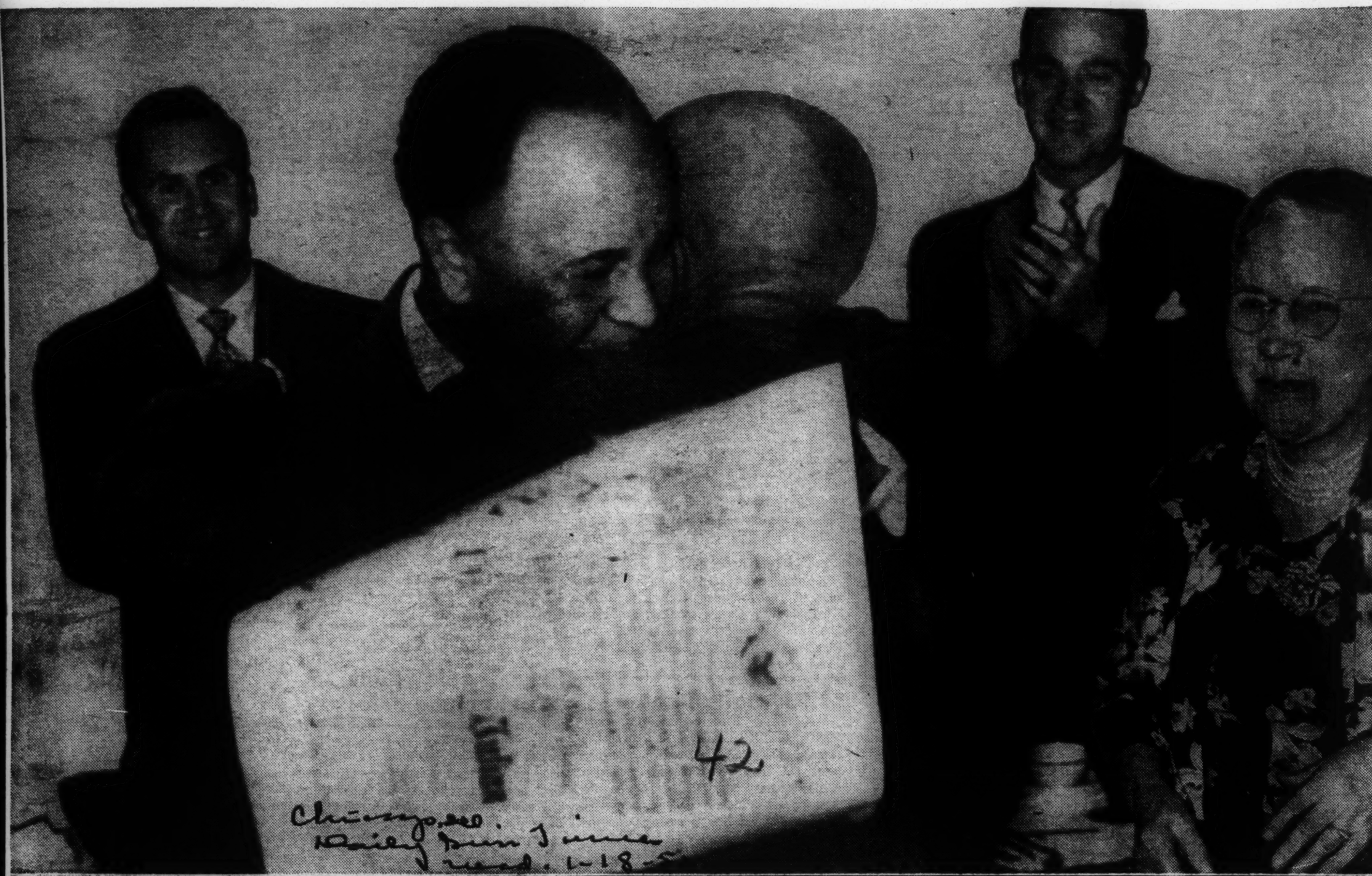
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Byrd is a research assistant in pharmacology at Loyola and is considered an authority on the field of reactions to the virus.



Dad Embraces 'Chicagoan of the Year'--

Percy L. Julian, 50-year-old research chemist, was named "Chicagoan of the Year" at luncheon in Morrison Hotel attended by 700 civic leaders. Biggest thrill was surprise appearance of his father, James, a retired schoolteacher, and his mother (right), who came from Baltimore for the occasion. Grandson of a slave, Julian was chosen from among 181 Chicagoans nominated by readers of Kup's Column in The SUN-TIMES. Julian has won acclaim for his development of synthetic drugs in the treatment of arthritis, and rheumatic heart disease. (Story on page 3.)

(SUN-TIMES Photo by Mel Larson)

Dr. White⁴² Working On Milk Research

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Research and Marketing Administration of the Federal Government has commissioned Dr. Booker T. White, head of the bio-chemistry department of A. and T. College to work on a research project to discover what makes cows give bitter milk in some areas of the United States.

The administration has appropriated \$27,000 to take care of the expenses of the project which must be completed within three years. More than \$1,000,000 worth of milk annually in North Carolina alone is unfit for use because of its bitterness. An estimated \$7,000,000 is lost by all of the southern states.

Dr. White and his staff have already begun work on the project with the aid of a new electro photometric colorimeter purchased by the government. Other equipment is being assembled.

Jul 12-30-50
THE MACHINE WILL assist in the development of a color to facilitate detection and the estimation of the amount of the principle in the milk that makes it bitter. Dr. White hopes to be able soon to prepare radio-active samples of the bitter principle in the laboratory. These will be passed through cows in an effort to trace the principle in them.

Dr. White studied nuclear studies at the Oakridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in 1949, and nuclear physics and bio-chemistry instrumentation the past summer at the University of Connecticut to prepare for the work.

He is assisted by Charles Cain, George Chapman, and Eddie Watford, chemistry majors of A. and T. College; and Leophas Ford and Warren Lowe, recent graduates of the college.

**DR. CALLOWAY GETS
NEW APPOINTMENT**

Chicago, Ill. Adding to his already many activities, Dr. N.O. Calloway, of Chicago, Ill., was this week appointed consultant to the National Research Council. Because of his knowledge of medical facts and figures as to what material will be included in the new Handbook of Biological Data.

Dr. Calloway is a certified specialist in Internal Medicine at the University of Illinois. He holds the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry, and was an expert in Chemistry before he went into medicine. Dr. Calloway is active in civic and professional affairs. Dr. Calloway this week addressed the American Chemical Society meeting in Chicago, on the determination of certain glandular substances in heart failure.

Daily World
Wed. 9-6-50
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall**FOOD TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE
HONORS INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS**

CHICAGO (ANP) — Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, technical director of the Griffith Laboratories, Inc., was elected recently to the board of directors of the Institute of Food Technologists, the national organization of chemists, bacteriologists, physicists and engineers.

Dr. Lloyd Hall Is Elected To Food Board

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, technical director of Griffith Laboratories, Inc., has been elected to the board of directors of the Institute of Food Technologists.

The Institute is a national organization of chemists, bacteriologists, physicists, engineers and food technologists who specialize in the industrial and academic phases of the food industry.

The board of directors consist of eight members, five of them elected by the membership, and with the addition of the national president, the past president and the president-elect of the Society.

The membership of the Society is approximately 3,500 of which approximately 70 per cent are from the food industries and 30 per cent from colleges and universities.

Dr. Hall, well known as one of the outstanding chemists associated with the food industries of this country, was national program chairman at the recent annual conference of the Institute at the Edgewater Beach hotel last May.

He is also a national councilor, representing the Chicago section of the Society, and is prominent in many other national scientific organizations.



DR. LLOYD HALL

Dr. Julian Speaks At Hospital Open House

CHICAGO-(ANP)- Dr. Percy Julian, noted research chemist and recently honored as "Chicagoan of the Year," last week was featured speaker at open house at Michael Reese hospital.

The open house was held in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Jewish Federation of Chicago, of which Michael Reese is an affiliate.

In his talk Dr. Julian warned that America should not stifle science because its discoveries are being used for such things as the atom bomb. The main purpose of science is to seek out truth.

Chicago Honors Percy Julian



Dr. Percy L. Julian, who developed a drug to control arthritis was selected as "Chicagoan of the Year" over 180 persons. More than 5,000 ballots were cast in a newspaper poll.

Dr. Percy L. Julian Wins 'Chicagoan of Year' Award

Selected for Honor From 180 Candidates;

Parents Present at Testimonial Luncheon

CHICAGO-(ANP)-Dr. Percy L. Julian, 50, world famous scientist, last week was honored as the "Chicagoan of the Year" at a luncheon attended by more than 700 citizens at the Morrison Hotel.

Dr. Julian, who last year amazed the medical world with drugs he developed for the cure of arthritis and rheumatic fever, was named as the leading Chicagoan of 1949 from among 181 persons nominated for this honor.

The program was sponsored by "Kup's Column," written by Irv Kupcinet of the Chicago Sun-

Times. Guests paid \$2.50 each to attend the luncheon, co-sponsored by the newspaper and the Junior Association of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Julian works as director of research and manager of the fine chemicals soya products division of the Glidden Chemical Company. He earned his bachelor's degree at DePaul University in 1920, his master's at Harvard in 1923, and his Ph.D. at the University of Vienna in 1931.

Unaware Parents Present

Added to the honors given Dr. Julian at the meeting was the surprise attendance of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Julian Sr. of Baltimore, 80 and 70 years old, respectively.

Dr. Julian did not know his parents were present until after he had made his acceptance speech. When he turned around and saw them, his embracing

Your History

BY J.A. ROGERS

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South...
Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!...

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
A. S. MILAI

Alum Ahiyou

ETHIOPIAN PRINCE, WHO WAS ADOPTED BY QUEEN VICTORIA, AND EDUCATED AT RUGBY, ENGLAND. HE WAS THE YOUNGEST SON OF THEODORE, ABLE BUT USURPING RULER OF ETHIOPIA, WHO KILLED HIMSELF AFTER HIS DEFEAT BY A BRITISH EXPEDITION AT MAGDALA, ETHIOPIA, IN 1867... HE WAS ACCUSED OF IMPRISONING AND TORTURING MISSIONARIES. ALUM-AHIYOU DIED IN 1876, AGE 19, AND WAS BURIED IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL AT WINDSOR.



THE
NEGRO FACE
THROUGHOUT
THE
AGES

ASSYRIAN WOMAN OF 1300 B.C. BEARS LIVING RESEMBLANCE TO CERTAIN AMERICANS TODAY... THE ASSYRIANS, LIKE MOST ORIENTALS, AS THE ELAMITES, WHO ONCE RULED ASSYRIA, HAD A NEGRO STRAIN... MANY CENTURIES AGO THERE WAS AN UNBROKEN LINE OF NEGROES FROM THE PACIFIC ISLES TO EGYPT AND ETHIOPIA... SIR HARRY JOHNSTON SAYS THE ASSYRIANS WERE NEGROES (ORIGINAL IS OR WAS IN THE BERLIN MUSEUM)



Louis Verghnaud
Pierre-Noel OF HAITI.

EXCEPTIONALLY GIFTED SCIENTIFIC ARTIST... HIS DRAWINGS, ESPECIALLY OF INSECTS, ARE AMONG THE FINEST AND MOST PERFECT IN THE WORLD... WHILE IN AMERICA HE MADE SCIENTIFIC DRAWINGS FOR HARVARD AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITIES, THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS... DESIGNS COINS AND POSTAGE STAMPS OF HAITI..... LISTED IN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD.....

Louis Verghnaud Pierre-Noel - (Haiti)
Scientific Artist

Made Member Of
Research Council



Dr. Allen E. Weatherford

Dr. Allen E. Weatherford is the first of his race to be elected to the National Research Council at its 55th annual convention in Dallas, Texas. The new council member is a graduate of Hampton Institute and holds degrees from Springfield International MCA College.

He received his doctorate from Penn State. Dr. Weatherford is now professor of sociology and recreation education at North Carolina College in Durham, N. C.

Dr. Weatherford First On Research Council

Special to Journal And Guide

DURHAM, N. C.—At the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation which met in Dallas, Texas, Dr. Allen Ericson Weatherford 2nd, was elected to the National Research Council. He is the first Negro to be so honored by the Council of the Association.

After his election Dr. Weatherford was assigned one of the problems connected with the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Dr. Weatherford was formerly a member of the Study and Research Committee of the American Recreation Society, and is at present co-chairman of the Planning and Research Committee of the North

Carolina Recreation Society; field representative of the North Carolina Recreation Commission; a member of a jury on evaluating techniques used in collecting data for doctorate dissertations on recreation at Indiana University, and professor of sociology and recreation education at the North Carolina College at Durham, N. C.

DR. WEATHERFORD HOLDS the B.S. degree in biology and physical education from Hampton Institute, the degrees M. Ed., and the M. P. E. from Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College, and the Ph.D. degree from Pennsylvania State College. His fifteen years of experience in the field are well distributed among all levels of education.

Elected to National Body



At the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation which met in Dallas, Texas, April 18-22, Dr. Allen Ericson Weatherford II, professor of North Carolina College at Durham, was elected to the National Research Council. He is the first colored person to be so honored by the Council in the Association.

Scientist Develops Drug That May Conquer Polio

CHICAGO (AMP)—Charles D. Procter, 27-year-old scientist, captured the attention of the medical research world here, last week, as he unfolded results of his experiments with mice that may lead to the cure of infantile paralysis in human beings.

Scientist Developing Drug to Combat Polio; Experimenting On Animals

CHICAGO — (AMP)

The research assistant in physiology at Loyola University Medical School, told of his experiments with a new sulfa compound during an address before the Sigma Xi Honorary Science Fraternity at the University of Illinois.

Like most true scientists, Procter declined to make generous predictions as to the success of his drug on human beings, but results of laboratory work with 180 mice gave encouragement to research men and new hope for sufferers of polio.

Drug Saved 71 of 90

Working with a sulfa compound known as phenol sulfadiazine, Procter and his associate, C. L. Byrd, 32, infected 90 mice with the deadly "Lansing strain" polio. Seventy-one of these animals survived after treatment with the Procter compound.

Only one of the other 90 mice infected with the same strain and not treated by his compound survived. Experiments are under way now with monkeys, who respond to polio in a manner similar to men. Procter disclosed.

effects of the drug on blood pressure. Should these tests prove successful, as in mice experiments, the medical profession may ask Procter to try the drug in the hospital clinic—whether he is ready or not.

Procter is a slender tan youth with a lust for hard work. The research laboratory is his second home, vocation and avocation. The St. Louis born scientist was educated at Fisk university, where he taught and won a Masters degree in chemistry. Shortly after World War II, he became an assistant in pharmacology at the University of Illinois, and two years ago became the first Negro to head the toxicology department in Cook County.

Byrd is a research assistant in pharmacology at Loyola and is considered an authority on the field of reactions to the virus.

Procter broke with the usual pattern of polio research nearly two years ago by leaving the field of animal serums and concentrating on the use of sulfa drugs. He worked with a sulfa compound known as phenol sulfadiazine. To launch the experiment, Procter and his associate, C. L. Byrd, 32-year-old California Negro, infected 90 mice with the deadly "Lansing strain" polio. Seventy-one of these animals survived after treatment with the Procter compound.

As a control measure, he infected 90 others with the same polio strain, but did not use the sulfa compound. Only one survived.

However, this overwhelming success with his sulfa development has not made him over anxious to use it on human beings. Experiments with the monkey are next on the agenda. Procter points out that monkeys respond to polio in a manner similar to men. If the drug works on monkeys, Procter and Byrd say they will not leave the laboratory in a big hurry.

Phenol sulfadiazine also has a date with a dog. Procter says the dog will offer a good test of the